

Project: Key Best History Season: _____

Tools for the job: _____

Date _____
Done: _____

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2.
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8.

Chas De Graff

Ran Key Best
Butcher Shop
Locker plant

How?

1.
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9.
10

Earl Smith had lockers
in Shop

Butcher shop behind
present Green Acres -

Ref - Interview - Doyle Smith

Get all Info on Key Best:

Picture ^{downtown} ~~cold storage~~

Who Built Cold Storage

Roy Todd doesn't know

Continuing the legacy of Alexander Graham Bell

This is the second in a three-part series to be presented in the Sunday magazine on the history and operation of the National Geographic Society.

by James Conaway

Washington Post Writer

BADDECK, Nova Scotia — At last the house emerges from the fog: a Victorian dream of stolid nonconformity, with spires and broad terraces. It sits alone on the point of Belinn Bhreagh peninsula, 2,000 acres of privately owned woods and freshly mown meadows. Slate-colored water stretches away toward the rocky headlands and pine-furred mountains of the Cape Breton coast. Moored offshore are two elegant wooden yawls, motionless in the motionless morning air.

The house and sailboats, White Mist and Elsie, belong to another era. All are curiously linked to Washington, D.C., home of Alexander Graham Bell, who bought up the farms on Beinn Bhreagh (Gaelic for "beautiful mountain") at the end of the last century shortly before becoming president of the National Geographic Society, and spent the rest of his summers here.

TODAY THREE generations of DeWys' Washington descendants claim it themselves as summer camp where their forefathers experimented with hydroplanes, and roam the fields which were enormous kites. These warm-weather expatriates are reported almost a century of local tradition 1,500 miles north of the capital, where the Geographic Society of America was founded by Howard Crosby, one of the first American aviators, and was called the Aero Club of Badgerland.



Gilbert Melville Grosvenor, 53, is president of the National Geographic Society. He is the fourth generation of Alexander Graham Bell's descendants to run the magazine and its offshoot concerns.

to Beinn Bhreagh over his great-grandfather's most famous invention, the telephone, and added, "Bring your slicker."

The road out of town passes the Gilbert H. Grosvenor Memorial Library and the Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Park. A dirt road leads to the peninsula, past a sign advising the curious that this is private property, although that is hardly necessary. Bell's whimsy and his genius still inform the landscape, as they do the Geographic.

nor hands the visitor a cup of tea.

An intense, private man, Grosvenor is protective of the Geographic and well aware of the perception of privilege that surrounds his family name. "The Geographic is beholden to no one," he says. "We abide by the laws of the United States, but that's the extent of direction from the outside."

A magazine writer once referred to Grosvenor's "ostentatiously inexpensive wash-and-wear suits" seen in the halls of the Geographic. In fact, Grosvenor

father, Gilbert H. Grosvenor (GHG).

All discussions of Grosvenor family history and the development of the Geographic go back to the mansion at the tip of Beinn Bhreagh, known as the Point, with a nine-hole golf course on the lawn. Grosvenor takes his visitor there, and into the foyer, where a stuffed black bear stands on its hind legs.

HE RUBS THE BEAR'S nose affectionately — a family tradition. "There used to be another bear here," he says. "This was it and."

is shown in the candid and touching photographs strolling with wife and grandchildren.

"Why did we abandon that marvelous school of photography," Grosvenor asks. "By the 1940s photographs in the magazine become . . . well, I wish I had a good synonym for 'cornball.' Maybe my grandfather felt that as the magazine grew, it took on more responsibility. But the photographs became stilted." (Photographs in the Geographic have since returned to an approximation of GHG's more candid style.)

At the Point, GHG discussed and the Geographic with you Gil, his grandson, after he had en up the editorship to MBG. thought MBG was crazy to put a National Geographic atlas," Grosvenor. "He thought it w ruin us. When the subject cam in board meetings, GHG fei illness so he could leave."

GEOGRAPHY WAS interpreted by GHG in the broadest sense, anything occurring in the natural world, past or present, of local interest, from "Queer Method Travel in Curious Corners of the World" to birds and nature. Editorial principles included first-person voice and, even if there was to be no direct criticism, no unpleasantness. The magazine dominated his life. On vacation, he worked in a tent in the woods, reading manuscripts. After the death of the Bells, GHG moved into the big house, and had his set up near the water, outfitted with bookshelves and a wood floor.

MBG published the anthropological findings of Louis Leakey and Jacques Cousteau's observations; he involved the Geographic Society in the development of Mesa Verde in the Southwest. He was the first to put a color photograph on the cover of the magazine, a rare move. To illustrate the wisdom

Current Pictures to Take

Key Best Bldg
who operated it

Pict of

RRV

communications

275 So 500 E



Nellie C. DeGraff

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN OF UTAH—1847



FRANK VICTOR VAN COTT
Son of John Van Cott and Laura Lund.
Born Aug. 7, 1863, Salt Lake City, Ward
Teacher; Missionary to Samoan Islands.



WALDEMAR VAN COTT
Son of John Van Cott and Laura Lund.
Born Dec. 11, 1859, Salt Lake City.
Lawyer.



THOMAS WARRICK, JR.
Son of Thomas Warrick and Eliza Taylor.
Born Dec. 2, 1849, South Cottonwood,
Utah. High Priest; Stockman.

